THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.

Heavy skirmishing commenced on our left and centre last night and continued until 2 o'clock this morning. Stuart's artillery opened on the enemy, and their batteries replied vigorously. Our firing was very heavy, and produced great consternation among the enemy.

Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of Reeves' on the Kingston road.

Nothing definite is known in regard to the operations of the raiders, except that they have cut the road at Etowah.

The enemy seem to be entirely ignorant of the magnitude of the operations in their rear, and were preparing another raiding expedition under Kilpatrick, to rendezvous at Sweetwater, preparatory to starting. These raiders were recalled yesterday, and sent in pursuit of our cavalry.

OPERATIONS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.

On Monday the enemy advanced a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the Central or Darbytown road and also on the Charles City road. Their advance was impeded by our cavalry, and heavy skirmishing continued through the day.

Yesterday the enemy assaulted our works near White's tavern, about six miles from the city, on the Charles City road, and were repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was very slight, as the men were protected by earthworks.

We have not been able to procure any particulars, except that the fight commenced at 2 o'clock and was concluded at 4. There were many rumors afloat, among others that Gen. Chambliss had been killed, but we could not trace it to any reliable authority.

Whether Grant contemplates a serious attack on Richmond from the north side of the James, or is simply endeavoring, by a show of activity, to prevent troops from being sent to the Valley, we do not know; but whatever his intention may be, he will meet with no better success than when, on previous occasions, he has measured his strength with Gen. Lee.

Since writing the above, we have met with a gentleman from the field. The Yankees pressed our cavalry back yesterday morning, in the direction of the White tavern, on the Charles City road, and advanced in such overwhelming numbers that they succeeded in flanking us on the left, and getting possession of a portion of our works, but which they held only for an instant, our men driving them out, recovering our position and repulsing them with terrible slaughter. It is said the second, ninth and tenth corps were in the fight, and that they numbered, in all, thirty-five or forty thousand men.

The negroes were again pushed forward by the whites, and were, as usual, slaughtered in large numbers.

Gen. Chambliss was reported to be wounded and a prisoner, when our informant left the front.

An official dispatch, received last night, states that the enemy, yesterday, made a determined attack on our line between the Darbytown and Charles City road, and at one time broke through, but he was repulsed and our original positions re-occupied.

FROM THE VALLEY.

An official dispatch received at the War Department yesterday morning says:

Col. Mosby reports that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Berryville, on the 18th inst., captured and destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons, and secured over two hundred prisoners, including several officers, between five and six hundred horses and mules, upwards of two hundred beef cattle, and many valuable stores.

A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. His loss two killed and three wounded.

There was a report on the street that Fitz Lee's cavalry had defeated the enemy near Front Royal; and that Gen. Early had met the enemy on Saturday near Strasburg, and after a severe contest had routed them. Upon inquiry at the War Department we were not able to procure any confirmation of these reports, though it is very probable they are true.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

THE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.

The last Federal Congress declared that none of the following States, which had been formally declared in insurrection, should vote for President till re-admitted in the Union, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. Accordingly the next President and Vice President will be chosen by the following vote:

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Ohio,	21	Maine,	7
Indiana,	13	New Hampshire,	5
Illinois,	13	Massachusetts,	25
Michigan,	8	Rhode Island,	4
Wisconsin,	8	Connecticut,	6
Minnesota,	4	Vermont,	5
Iowa,	8	New York,	33
Kansas,	3	New Jersey,	7
Kentucky,	11	Pennsylvania,	26
Missouri,	11	Delaware,	3
California,	5	Maryland,	7
Oregon,	3	West Virginia,	5
Total, 24 States, Electors,			241
Necessary to a choice,			121

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

Just before the army crossed the James river, and while our corps was in the vicinity of Charles City Court House, private John Kick (not a very romantic name for the hero of my romance, but "what's in a name?") of the 2d New York rifles, was taken sick, and was left at the house of ex-President Tyler. An aged relative of the family and Miss Tyler, the President's daughter—a lady young, good looking, and withal strongly rebellious—were the occupants of the mansion, which, I should say, *en passant*, was ransacked to some extent by our soldiers before a guard was stationed to protect it. The army, in course of time, passed away, and the sick man languished in the luxurious rooms of his fair young host, in whose breast pity and sympathy soon emerged into that stronger passion which "rules the court, the camp, the grove." Of course, the next proceeding was matrimony. A minister was found, and they were united into the bonds of matrimony.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—There is a prospect of the exchange of prisoners of war being resumed.—We hope nothing may interpose to prevent the consummation of an object which the Confederate authorities have labored to accomplish. The number of prisoners held by the two Governments is said to be about equal.

A SINGULAR SCENE.—The *Realm*, an English paper, describes a singular scene. Some cotton has lately been imported into Farrington, where the mills have been closed for a considerable time.—The people who were previously in the deepest distress went out to meet the cotton, the women wept over the bales and kissed them, and finally sung the doxology over the welcome importation.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. [No. 103.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1864. 94—10t.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—1mpd.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The Boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 2d inst., one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry. Any person that will return said mare will receive the above reward.

JESSE VANNOY.

Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—w6w

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.

June 28th, 1864. 57—dltwtf.

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.

August 2d, 1864. 16—w8t.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY
EVERY SATURDAY
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Surfsy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Vyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Warefield,
Pittsboro', J. Lore,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Norfleet,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Frohenberger,
Wadesboro', W. J. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Prince,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. J. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 4—d&wlm.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

AS OUR FRIEND, CAPT. ——, HAS RECENTLY TAken to himself a wife, and now sojourning at the Springs, and our particular friend, Col. ——, is desirous of doing the same, we have concluded, Tuesday the 23d instant, to invite a number of the beauty and intellect of Western North Carolina, to share our hospitality and listen to the gentle murmurings of Crystal Creek, combined with music employed for the occasion. The happy captor will be entitled to two years sojourn at the Springs, free of charge.

☞ Bridal parties will not be charged for the time specified.

☞ An extra stage will be put on the line for the occasion.

☞ [The charges at Piedmont this season, are $13 a day by the month—$15 a day by the week, and $2 a day for a shorter time.

☞ No danger from raiders: The whole surrounding country has been rendered secure. Even the deserters, who formerly sheltered in the mountains, have been swept out.]

E. BORTON, Proprietor.

August 19th, 1864. 102—4t.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynns
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J E Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and L L Polk
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—D Beam and J W Gidney
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Housten.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Klapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—E H Davis
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, E G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, Thos J Morisey.
Rockingham—Strong and Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—Harris
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cano.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.;
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas R Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Marchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm R H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gelon,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W Mcgill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	James C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Eac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Fairbault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connelly,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Duja,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spain,
66		J H Neithercutt,	Chem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; —— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 20th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 13th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 24th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Eaton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 35th and 49th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 55th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 65th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 67th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d " " " " J. H. Anderson.
3d " " " " — Hooks.
4th " " " " J. M. Reece.
5th " " " " W. F. Beasley.
6th " " " " W. McK. Clark.
7th " " " " W. Forster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do. George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John H Pace, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William E Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B Mayhery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus Mellon, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—Wilson H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund R Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Richmond Pearson, Yadkin; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford, Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Pierrepont, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board—His Excellency Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVE

Mrs J. A. Gore

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 20, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, no submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

We have no disposition, and do not intend, to give importance to the Editor of the North Carolina *Standard*. The people and the soldiers of North Carolina have declared, in the most signal manner, that he is unworthy of their trust or confidence. They have utterly repudiated him, and we have too much respect for them to continue to publish in our columns a name, so odious and disgusting, that it stinks in the nostrils of every patriotic man and woman in North Carolina, and in the Southern Confederacy.

His proposition to be received into fellowship with the true and patriotic Conservatives, who supported Gov. Vance with such unanimity, has been met with universal scorn and indignation. The very idea is revolting. His political touch, since his apostacy from the Conservative party, is rank and deadly poison—as much so to the political, as the fatal "upas" is said to have been to the physical man. No true Conservative can or will affiliate with this miserable political marplot.

He does not regard this paper as Conservative in its principles, or, as having any principles of its own. Its principles are certainly *not* Conservative, according to *his* interpretation of Conservatism; but according to the great Conservative party, who supported Gov. Vance, the principles we have announced, and to which we still adhere, *are* Conservative. The Conservative party of North Carolina will accept no rendition of "Conservatism" by the editor of the *Standard*. They have repudiated him, together with all his vile heresies and counterfeits.—He is a political quack, and will not be recognized as anything else than a charlatan, or mountebank.

It suits his purpose to call the editor of this paper "nominal." But he knows better—he knows who the editor is, only he has not the candor and manliness to acknowledge it. He knows that in time past he did the editor of this paper gross and serious injustice—and now, thank God, he has some idea of retributive justice. We are amply repaid. We have accomplished what we informed him some time ago we intended to accomplish—that is, to assist in giving him a sound drubbing. We stated, we did not [illegible] was badly beaten for Governor, and wilted under the just and indignant rebuke of the people and the soldiers. This has been fully accomplished, and our mission, so far as the editor of the *Standard* is concerned, is ended. We may, or may not, return to the mountains. We think it more than probable that we shall return to our vocation, which we left with reluctance, and at no little sacrifice; but we shall not leave at the bidding of the editor of the *Standard*; nor until the *Conservative* has become a permanent institution—an established fact—so that true Conservative principles may be vindicated against the false and pernicious teachings of the editor of the *Standard*.

The Editor of the *Standard* assails our political consistency, and says we were "first a Democrat, then a Whig, then the editor of a free-soil paper in Wisconsin, then a Whig, then a Know Nothing, then a Douglas Democrat, then a Destructive, and then a Conservative." There are only four falsehoods in the above statement.

1. We were never a Democrat, and never professed to be one. The first vote we ever cast was a Whig vote.

2. The statement that we published a free-soil paper, is the repetition of a calumny invented by the *Standard* man and others in 1858, in order to destroy our influence in the mountain district and elect Clingman. We proved it a wilful and malicious lie at the time, and the Editor of the *Standard* and all his aiders and abettors stand convicted of its perpetration at this day. The Editor of the *Standard* and N. W. Woodfin, who defended us against the charge, at the time, are the only persons who have repeated it, so far as we know, since 1854, and these are the two extremes of Scylla and Charybdis. We regard the abuse of such men the highest honor that could be bestowed upon us.

3. We were not a Douglas *Democrat*. We supported Mr. Douglas in 1860 for President, because we became convinced, that he was the only candidate in the field that could defeat Lincoln, and save the Union. We supported Mr. Douglas, therefore, not as a Democrat, but as a *Union* man; for had we supposed that Mr. Bell stood any chance of election, as we told the people in the canvass, we would have supported him, because he was a Whig. We supported the strongest man to defeat the Abolition candidate, in order to save the Union. We do not regret what we did, but would do the same thing under the same circumstances. The judgment of the editor of the *Standard* inclined him also to go for Mr. Douglas, but the party cat-o'-nine tails was applied to his political jacket with such vigor, that he supported the secession candidate "for party purposes."

We never have been a Destructive in the sense the Editor of the *Standard* uses the term. If we have been and are a Destructive, so are Gov. Vance and the forty odd thousand true and genuine conservatives who supported him at the late election: for they and we stand upon the same platplatform and advocate the same principles.

It is utterly false that we have favored or that we would favor a reconstruction of the old government, *under any circumstances*. We have repeated this declaration a thousand times, and we defy any one to show that we have ever declared to the contrary. The statement of the *Standard*, that we would reconstruct the old government, provided by so doing we could save slavery and obtain a fair share of the federal offices, is entirely gratuitous. But we believe the Editor of the *Standard* would reconstruct the old government, without the proviso about slavery and the federal offices. In the event of reconstruction, the Editor of the *Standard* has the best reasons in the world to believe that he would get one of the best and fattest offices that executive favor could bestow. As for slavery, the Editor of the *Standard* believes the institution already gone. This is as much as to say that the Confederacy itself is gone. The wish may be father to the thought.

We have done with the Editor of the Raleigh *Standard*—at least for the present, and we trust forever.

☞ We publish an interesting article from the Richmond *Whig* on the subject of the Chicago Convention. It will be seen that a different view is taken from that we expressed a day or so ago in relation to the propriety of the Convention's adopting a *platform*. The *Whig* thinks it would be better to adopt no platform at all, but nominate a suitable person, such as Millard Fillmore, for instance, as the *Peace candidate*, so that the *Peace* men of all parties and shades and modifications of parties, could unite upon him, untrammelled and unembarrassed by a platform. There may be something in this suggestion, and we may be wrong. We know that a similar policy was adopted, not without success, in more than one Congressional District in this State last fall.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM ATLANTA.

The New York *Herald* has a long letter from Sherman's army, in front of Atlanta, from which we make the following extracts, which will be found interesting:

I sent you a detailed statement of the situation on the 21st. It has not been materially changed since that time, the line extending from the river parallel with the railroad to Atlanta, and thence around the city to a road which leaves it in due southerly direction. This position was in front of the town, within about two miles and a half of it, and had been occupied on the day succeeding the battle of Peach Tree ridge, and the day preceding the battle of the 22nd. This latter affair does not appear to have changed the line materially, and we have the movements of to-day beginning from this position. The movement by the left would extend the line further southward, creeping upon the Macon road, and closing around the Southern side of the city.

You can easily divine Sherman's purpose in these operations. You can understand why he advances to the very doors of the city and then delays. Some one will cry out directly, that he is delaying to give the enemy time to get their stores away. It was made rather with the hope of keeping the rebels there, and to all appearance it has succeeded; at any rate the enemy remain up to this time. The movements now progressing will decide the important question whether the campaign will end in a seige or a skedaddle of the rebels. What Sherman wishes to accomplish is Hood's investment in Atlanta. The best thing for the rebels to do is to skedaddle. I have believed for some time that it has been too late by several days to do this with safety, and today the hopes entertained at Gen. Sherman's headquarters of the success of the operations to invest Hood in Atlanta are very much increased.

The policy of Hood and the rebel Government is not that of Fabius and Johnston. Hood advocates fighting, and is staying at Atlanta to do it. All this is highly favorable to Sherman's plans, and he will certainly outgeneral Hood as he has outgeneralled Johnston.

Of course, with the fall or investment of Atlanta, gold goes down and Sherman goes up. With all his peculiarities and his abruptness of manner, Sherman is liked, and with each campaign he has gained character among the military men of the country.

The salient point—the most striking feature—of General Sherman's character is a peculiar nervous energy that knows no cessation, and which is resistless and inspiring it gives energy to others. He is untiring in his efforts, and hesitates at no amount of detail. A hard, earnest worker, Sherman devotes but little time to sleep.

General Sherman now has the largest army ever collected west of the Alleghanies; but it does not reach the figures mentioned by him. The largest army before organized West was that under General Halleck at Corinth; but it numbered only one hundred and two thousand men. Grant had not over seventy-five thousand men in the Vicksburg campaign. Rosencranz had about fifty-five thousand at his defeat at Chickamauga. Grant had about seventy-five thousand at the battle of Chattanooga. At Resaca, fifty miles from his starting point, Gen. Sherman had more men than he began with; and, though he has lost probably twenty-five thousand men, killed, wounded, missing and sick, since he started, it is thought that at Atlanta he has fully his original force.

We think the events of the coming week will show the Yankee correspondent and his readers that Sherman is the man who has been outgeneraled.

THE TALLAHASSEE.—The new Confederate steamer, which, according to the Yankee accounts, is playing havoc with their commerce on Sandy Hook, is under the command of the brave Capt. J. Taylor Wood, who made the gallant capture of two gunboats in the Rappahannock last year. The Tallahassee lately sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat, though the Northern papers say she is slow. Whenever there is a necessity for it, Captain Wood will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight.

Sherman seems to be fearful of storming our lines, and Hood waits patiently for demonstrations from the enemy. Every day a general engagement is postponed adds to the security of the city. Hood is continually strengthening his position, and is even now prepared to meet the enemy at any point he may choose to make an assault. Since the death of McPherson, Sherman seems to be sluggish in his movements. McPherson engineered Sherman into Georgia, and we are inclined to the belief that ere many moons shall wane, Sherman will invoke the wraith of Mc—— to engineer him out again. We await future action with confidence.

Maj. Gen. Buell, who was mustered out of service as a Federal Major General of volunteers, being reduced to his original rank as Colonel in the regular army, resigned.

He has lately written a letter from Bedford Springs, in which he gives the following reason for his resigning. He is another witness of the infamous manner in which this war against the Confederate States has been conducted by Lincoln and his supporters. As the Presidential canvass progresses we shall have more letters of a similar character published in the Yankee press:

"I believe that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discreditable to the nation and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if indeed, they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work *I* could not lend my hand."

☞ Bertie county gave Vance 340 and Holden 174 votes.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A mighty responsibility rests upon the Convention shortly to assemble at Chicago, to nominate a candidate for President against Lincoln. Untold results depend upon the action of that body. Never before had a mere political assembly such vast interests committed to its charge. Either Abraham Lincoln or the nominee of that Convention will be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next. Within that period events must occur which will shape the destiny of this continent. If Lincoln be continued in power, the war will be indefinitely prolonged. If he be defeated, the war may be brought to a speedy, honorable and satisfactory close. It is in the power of the Chicago Convention to overthrow Lincoln at the ballot-box. That body may therefore be regarded as somewhat the arbiter of Peace or War.

It is the sheerest nonsense for Southern people to affect indifference as to what is going on in the North, or as to whom the people of that section may have for President. So long as the present war lasts, and until there shall be a definite treaty of peace, we will be directly and vitally affected by the action of the President of the United States; and it is a matter of the first importance to us that that functionary be a man who will have some regard for our rights, our interests and our honor. Nor are the interests of the Northern people less involved in the events to be controlled by their President than our own. In fact, they are really *more* concerned than we are. If Lincoln is continued in power, he will bring utter ruin upon the North. He can never ruin the South. It is not denied that he is inflicting great injury upon us, but our subjugation he can never accomplish, while the gigantic war which he is waging for that purpose will, at no distant day, bring the North to hopeless bankruptcy, and, it may be, to the most desolating anarchy. Hence, as the North and the South are mutually interested in the question of a change of administration, we make no apology for offering suggestions to the Northern Democracy, as to the proper plan for the Presidential campaign.

The elements of opposition to Lincoln are amply sufficient for his defeat. It is quite clear that a majority of the Northern people desire the expulsion of Lincoln from power. All that is wanting is unity of action amongst them. Upon matters of minor importance, there is, as yet, a want of harmony. But the *will* is there for the accomplishment of the grand result, and it is the duty of the Chicago Convention to devise the *way*. This can be easily done. The War Democrats, the Peace Democrats, and the Fremont men, may all be readily blended into a co-operation, solid whole. The plan for securing this union of the anti-Lincoln elements is perfectly simple.

There are two essential things to be done; and then there is another important thing which must not be done. In the first place the Convention must nominate some good man, who is a statesman. In the next place, the Fremont faction must be judiciously manipulated. This can be done without difficulty. Fremont and his supporters are zealously and sturdily anxious for the defeat of Lincoln.—With proper management, they will gladly support any scheme which will ensure the result. Fremont has but small chance of an election; and, if he runs the race through, it will be in the hope that he may be able to substract votes enough from the Republican party to defeat the Lincoln electors.—This is so palpable that he would receive the votes of very few men except those who are actuated by the paramount purpose to oust Lincoln. Such men would go directly for the Chicago nominee, and thus their votes would sell more potently.

The important something which should not be done relates to the platform. It is the fashion of nominating conventions to adopt a string of resolutions embracing a declaration of political principles and doctrines to which the nominee is pledged.—This has become a nuisance. It should be repudiated as worthless rubbish—the device of a past age. The convention should adopt no platform. The mere presentation of a candidate will be indication of general opposition to Lincoln and his barbarous war, and that will be enough. Any set of resolutions which could be framed would be more or less distasteful or embarrassing to certain factions or individuals, whose co-operation is indispensable to success. Common hostility to Lincoln is all that is wanted. It is not at all necessary to avow this formally by resolution. Let a candidate be put in the field, and then the issue will be narrowed directly down to the simple point of Lincoln or not Lincoln.

It is, of course, a matter of the first importance to have a proper man selected as the candidate. As before stated, the person chosen should be a good man, and a statesman. Such men are not wanting, but the peculiar surroundings and present status of the several aspirants for the nomination should be carefully considered. In the choice of a candidate availability should be a paramount consideration.—No one should be fixed upon who is conspicuously identified with any of the political factions which have been, and are still, intriguing for mercenary purposes; nor one who will aim to use the convention to advance his personal ends and private interest. The object to be gained rises far above all personal ambition, and above all ordinary party successes. That object is to rescue a great country from the blighting curse of a desolating war, which has been forced upon an innocent people by an imbecile President, at the instigation of an infuriated mob of fanatical abolitionists.

Horatio Seymour, of New York, might do. He has uniformly opposed Lincoln's war policy; yet as the Governor of a "loyal State," he has, in obedience to laws of Congress, sent New York's quota of soldiers to the field. He is thus in a good position to receive the votes of both war and peace Democrats. Moreover, he has proposed to organize 75,000 State militia to enforce a decree of one of the State courts for the arrest and punishment of the agents selected by Lincoln to suppress newspapers in violation of law. He thus defies Lincoln, and cowers not before his bayonet terrorism. In this he shows himself to be a great State Rights man, and would receive the support of all who rely upon State Sovereignty for the protection of persons and property against central usurpation.

Fillmore would be a good selection. He is a statesman of well tested experience; a known opponent of Lincoln; a gentleman and a patriot. From his antecedents and present position, he would be an admirable leader. All the opponents of Lincoln would enthusiastically rally to his standard.

McClellan should not be nominated. He has been an active candidate for the position ever since he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. During that period, has spoken and written a deal about politics, and has talked, written, and acted unwisely. He opposes Lincoln's war policy, because that particular kind of war will not restore the Union. He thinks that a war divested of barbarism would reunite the States. This is about the only difference between him and Lincoln. We would certainly prefer him to Lincoln, because if we have to fight, it is better to have a humane enemy than a remorseless barbarian. But McClellan would not be available. He seems to be opposed to Lincoln on a single line. He is not general enough in his opposition. Besides all this, McClellan has shown conclusively that he is not the man for the times.—He does not comprehend the struggle through which we are passing. He had at one time a golden opportunity to end the war and annihilate the abolition party at a single blow. When he was struck down from command, he had but to say the word, and his army would have followed him to Washington, swept Lincoln away and installed him in supreme power. This would have been a revolutionary movement; but it would have been less criminal than the usurpations which Lincoln has been constantly practising. It would have been the best thing which could possibly have been done for the North. But McClellan had neither the brain nor the nerve to take the step.

If an army hero is to be brought forward, let it be Buell. He can plead all the persecution at the hands of Lincoln that McClellan can. Nay, more, for he was struck down first. He is a man of large intellect, and a true, chivalrous soldier. He is the only Federal General who has ever been at the head of a large army in the South for whom the Southern people, soldiers and citizens, had any respect. Buell fought for the Union; but he fought armed men, and armed men alone. He scorned the idea of warring upon women and children. Nor would he tolerate the burning of houses, the robbing of henroosts, or the stealing of negroes. For thus deporting himself as a genuine, civilized soldier, he was thrown aside by Lincoln early in the war. If a military man is to be run, therefore, we insist upon the nomination of Buell.

It is the sincere desire of the Confederate States that the authorities at Washington and Richmond may be placed in a position to commence negotiations for peace. This cannot be done so long as Lincoln is at the head of affairs at Washington. He has closed and even bolted the door against even overtures for pacification. The South stands ready to enter upon negotiations for ending the war, and upon terms that may be honorable and satisfactory to both sections. But this is not from any dread of subjugation at the hands of Lincoln. We defy his power. We know that he will fight us as long as he is in office. If it be the pleasure of the North to retain him there, he will unhesitatingly struggle on, knowing that the desolation which the war is entailing upon the country will be felt with ten fold more effect in the North than in the South.

FROM MEXICO.

The Liberal chief, Vicente Riva Palacio, has defeated the reactionary forces under Laurano Valdes.

Emperor Maximilian has selected Chepultepec as his place of residence.

The Pariodico Official says that the parties interested in negotiating the Mexican Loan in London have completely failed.

Gen. Almonte has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Austrian-Mexican army is soon to be raised in the States where Maximillian is recognized.—Privates are to enlist for six years. When discharged the Empire is to grant them lands and agricultural implements.

Nine jails are to be built in the capital of Mexico, one for each district of the city.

The French Legation has ordered the construction of a cemetery near St. Cosme, for the Catholic subjects of France, who may die in Mexico.

The national forces under Pinzon have occupied Pungarabato.

The Austrian Marquis Coris has arrived at the city of Mexico.

Galicia Chimalpopoda is teaching Emperor Maximilian the Aztec, or Mexican language.

The new Government in Mexico has prohibited cock fighting.

La Bandera Nacional of Matamoras announces that Gen. Juan N. Cortina has left that city to attack the French under Col. Dupin, who were marching on Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas. Dupin is said to have only 500 men.

A HOSTILE MEETING.

About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning a duel took place on Dill's farm, about two miles from the city, on the line of the Central railroad, between Mr. John M. Daniel, of the Richmond *Examiner*, and Mr. E. C. Elmore, Treasurer of the Confederate States. The weapons used were the ordinary smooth-bore dueling pistols, and the distance was ten paces. Mr. Elmore was the challenging party, and, in accordance with previous arrangements, each side was accompanied by one second, a surgeon, and another advisory friend. Mr. H. Eives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, acted as the immediate friend of Mr. Daniel, and Lieutenant Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, held the same position towards Mr. Elmore. At the first fire neither of the combatants were hurt, whereupon Mr. Elmore demanded another shot, which put an end to the hostile meeting, Mr. Daniel being struck in the calf of the right leg, a few inches below the knee. In the opinion of his surgeon, the wound is not considered a dangerous one, though it is accompanied with great pain.

The difficulty originated from a paragraph which was published in the local column of the *Examiner*, on the 1st instant, alleging that a heavy defalcation had been discovered in the Treasury Department, and announcing the arrest of the Confederate States detective, F. W. Boyd, charged with attempting to bribe Robert W. Craddock, a detective in the Treasury Department, into silence respecting the conduct of a high official in that department in connection with the defalcation. Subsequent to the publication of this piece, a correspondence ensued between the parties, the nature of which has not yet been made public.

Late yesterday afternoon officers Kelly and Perrin arrested Mr. Elmore and Mr. Pollard, and carried them before the Mayor, who committed the former to jail, but admitted the latter to bail in the sum of $3,000. The Mayor's refusal to bail Mr. Elmore was based upon the ground that there was strong reason on his part to believe that he (Mr. E) had already shot Mr. Daniel. Mr. Pollard was arrested and bailed, not because of the part he had sustained in the affair which took place between the parties in the morning, but for the purpose of preventing a hostile meeting, which, it was believed, was in process of negotiation between that gentleman and some one whose name has not been made known.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN.

The two capital faults of this abortive and most expensive campaign have probably been committed out of compliance to the President. These are the hideous waste of life consequent on the adoption of overland route, and the putting of negro troops into a position which was the very Thermopylæ of the war. Gen. Grant is a sanguine as well as a grateful man, and very likely expected, in both cases, to vindicate his benefactor while effectually serving his country. The result proves, in both cases, that gratitude is a poor substitute for generalship. In this last matter of putting black troops in the most critical position any troops have occupied during the war, the country will find it hard to forgive the author of the blunder. Had this absurdity succeeded it would, no doubt, have been a trump card for Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential election. But, as it has turned out, Gen. Grant has sacrificed his campaign without serving his friend. So far from vindicating Mr. Lincoln, he has given a practical, though unintentional, reductio ad absurdum, both of "my plan," as Mr. Lincoln called the overland route, and of the folly of depending upon negro troops to fight white men's battles.—*N. Y. World.*

A lady in Colorado Territory sends the following:

When Sammie, the minister's little son, was happy in the possession of a new lot of toys, a young lady friend came in, to whom he wished to exhibit his treasures and explain their uses; and wishing to have his friend all to himself, his wits devised a way of keeping his brother quiet, so he made this proposition: "Tommy, you play *dead* while I show Miss B—— these playthings!"

FROM EUROPE.

MR. SLIDELL'S VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

[Correspondence of the London Herald.]

PARIS, July 28.—The Federal organs in this city have been thrown into a state of panic by the intelligence of Mr. Slidell having gone to Vichy, and by way of relieving their feelings indulge in the sort of ribald vituperation of the South with which Parson Brownlow and other negrophiles have already disgraced themselves and disgusted all that do not belong to that most offensive of cliques. It is impossible, however, to avoid wondering whether the supporters of Mr. Lincoln are infatuated to that degree, that they honestly suppose that the recognition of the South by European powers can be long deferred, or whether they suppose that they can cheat their readers into believing that in the event of the continuance of the war, the patience of European Powers, and especially of France, will, merely for the sake of furthering Mr. Lincoln's electioneering prospects, induce them to defer taking a step which would contribute to a termination of a struggle which is not only a disgrace to humanity, but which—and that is more to the point—vitally affects certain French interests. I am not in a position to state whether active negotiations are pending between the representative of the South and the Emperor of the French; but I should not be surprised, had Mr. Slidell deemed it his duty to represent to His Majesty that the progress of the war affords one more proof that the Southern States have achieved *de facto* their independence, and that their recognition would be merely the acknoledgment of a *fait accompli*.

"MINISTER" PRESTON.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

Hon. Mr. Preston, formerly the U. S. Minister at Madrid, and who was, some months ago, appointed Confederate Envoy to Mexico, has, we understand, arrived in London. This gentleman had reached Havanna on the way to his post in Mexico, when the refusal of the Emperor Maximilian to enter into any relations with the Confederate States, determined the Government at Richmond not to expose their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to dispatch him to Europe.

SEMMES.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

Yesterday, Captain Semmes, along with a number of officers belonging to the Southern service, who have been staying here for more than a week past, left town, but their destination at present is only known to their private friends.

[From the London Times, July 28.]

THE REBEL RAID.

The operations in the neighborhood of Washington are the most dramatic part of the history. The Federal Government must not allow itself to be the victim of many more surprises of this kind if it is to preserve the respect of the loyal States and of foreign nations. To be told that the President of the Republic was very nearly taking refuge in a gunboat, and that he was expected in New York, is not likely to raise the Federal spirits. For a time it appeared as if the Confederates would penetrate, at least temporarily, the Federal capital. On Monday, the 11th, two days after the battle on the Monocacy, they were within three miles of the city, and skirmishing began. At the same time another division of troops appeared four miles from the city on the North.—Fighting went on all day, the Confederates using artillery, and the Washington forts opening in reply with their heavy guns. The railways had been torn up, the telegraph lines cut: "Washington became isolated, and remained so for thirty-six hours." Many of the places of business were closed, and provisions reached panic prices. "But daybreak came, and behold the skirmish line and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was gone." The most reasonable conclusion is that this strange proceeding was rather a feint to distract the enemy's attention while the country was being despoiled than a real attempt at the capture of Washington. It might have been converted into a serious attack if the enemy had been entirely unprepared, but as it was two days skirmishing was probably intended only to cover a grand retreat with the plunder of half the State of Maryland.

[From the London Herald.]

GENERAL GRANT AT THE END OF HIS RESOURCES.

The inaction of the Federals is a proof that their Commander is at last at the end of his resources.—His forte, if he has any, consists in the continual execution of rapid movements, which at least keep his army employed, and buoy up the spirits of his men with the continual prospect of something that is to happen to-morrow. Now that he has settled down hopelessly into a desert of dust, even Federal sympathizers have lost all confidence in his chances. As far as his achievements are concerned, the campaign is at an end. The big guns, if they arrive, will be of no use to him, for they cannot be employed in the rapid evolutions of the field, and it is not likely that Lee will remain any longer behind his earthworks. We may expect some news of a decisive character by an early mail from America.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Our citizens were suddenly thrown into intense excitement last Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, by the reported discharges of pistols on the street, in front of Mrs. Griswold hotel. It turned out to be the result of some unpleasant affair, the particulars of which we know nothing between Dr. Stith of the Wayside Hospital, and Lt. Horn, of Webb's battery, Starr's Battalion of Artillery. How the unpleasant affair was brought about at that particular time, or which of them invited it, is likely to be a matter of investigation here; and we therefore decline to state anything we have heard on that point. The gentlemen are said, by eye-witnesses, to have fired five shots at each other, when at Dr. Stith's last fire, Lt. Horn was severely wounded, the ball taking effect in his groin or in that region, but without penetrating the cavity of the abdomen.

It is to be regretted that the coolness and courage evinced by both the actors in this unfortunate affair, which is universally commended by all who witnessed and speak of the matter—should have been characterized by such rashness and wanton disregard for the lives of so many innocent persons, as then crowded the streets and the piazzas and rooms of the hotel—on one of which latter, we learn, a lady narrowly escaped instant death, a ball having cut off a portion of her hair.

The affair ended, Lt. Horn was conducted to his room where he received proper surgical attention and we are glad to learn that he is doing well.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that the lady alluded to, was not in a room, nor was her hair on her person touched by the ball. She was sitting on the back piazza, and the ball having struck a brick wall glanced, and passing close to her head dropped on the floor, when it was picked up.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

DIED,

In great peace, in Thomasville, N. C., on the 18th of August, 1864, Mrs. MARGARET G. BRUTON, wife of Rev. D. R. BRUTON, aged 32 years.

N. C. R. R. Stock at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION, THIS DAY, 21 shares N. C. R. R. Stock.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

August 20th, 1864. 103—1tpd.

Medical Director's Office,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
RALEIGH, August 17th, 1864.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST OF the Commandant of Conscripts in this State, Hospital Medical Examining Boards are ordered not to examine any soldier for a recommendation for an extension of his furlough without he has an order from the Enrolling Officer, as directed in paragraph II and III General Orders No. 141 A. and I. G. O., 1863.

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P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.

101—eod2w.